National Anti-Slavery Standard.

VOL. XIX. NO. 42.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1859.

WHOLE NO. 978

Rational Anti-Stavery Standard.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

Islief and the paper, should be subreased, "Acuter of the National boat of the National Section of the

THE STANDARD.

THE DUTY OF THE FREE STATES.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.,
Before the Committee on Federal Relations,
SEPTORY OF THE FEITION ASKING FOR A LAW TO PR
WATER ESCHOOL OF THE FEITION ASKING FOR A LAW TO PR
WATER ESCHOOL OF THE FEITION OF THE FEBRUARY OF T

ographically reported for The Liberator, by Mr. YERRINTON.

ME. CHAIRMAN: Allow me to read the petition for

Measuredustrii:

Measuredustrii:

Measuredustrii;

Measur

That patition, Mr. Chairman, lies before you, it is asimit asono fifteen thousand signatures. Some of the business of the control of the control of the control and send them to you, with a statement to his and send them to you, with a statement to his refer in the town, if I had and the times of he leisure are reclusived this petition more widely ", and in a fer to be town, we are assured that every fear lover, o hecquarters, or two-thirds, of them, have signed this

I molecular from the remarks of Mr. Higginson that me objection has been made to what is called organized to the matter. I am not aware of any organization of the matter. I am not aware of any organization of the majority? I know no reason why you, sitting the majority? I know no reason why you, sitting this hall, wishing the character and resources of the fact that the state of the majority? I know no reason why you, sitting the hall, wishing the character and resources of the same presents as you say, a majority, with that majority or carpension, have a right to organized the control of the same presents.

donotherbus from any charge of organization. When freeshitchen legan to resist the Erithia government, freeshitchen legan to resist the Erithia government, as institutions of all kinds. I have never heard it regular as fastly upon the Whige of 1776 that they not gheld as fastly upon the Whige of 1776 that they also dominities; such takey corresponded; that they also dominities; that they corresponded; that they had committee; that they corresponded; that they had committee; that they corresponded; that they had committee; the Boston, to array the public sentities of the Colony in favor of independence, and worship Who shall say, today, that men, also seeking to market the state of the Colony in favor of independence, and worship Who shall say, today, that men, also seeking to market the contribution of the theory of the contribution o

he endiness left the States, you know, coalisons, as the man state of the control of the coalisms of the behavior of the coalisms of the coalisms of the behavior of the coalisms of the coalisms of the man declare, "I mean to help the slave-bunder in king his slave." Let some trading office-sector or hing his slave." Let some trading office-sector or hing of the commonly show in what on help the party be stands. You know that when, holstered by e, tempted by salary, or bribed by ambition, here there one man can be found ready to may, "I should to see a skew-host, and join in it; the Fugitive Slave membactis, and avoid the coalisms of the coalisms of the membactis, and avoid the coalisms of the coalisms of the to be shared the coalisms of the coalisms of the coalisms of the too the coalisms of the the coalisms of the coalisms of the coalisms of the coalisms of the the coalisms of the

was also easily administrationly in this petition, as this variety of the property of the prop

Higginous alluded to the request we make to-day, as suggested to the long time of her history, you aware that his State, which you represent, was absence they obtain a for a 1 favor, when to a suggested the state of the state

should to answer an to-day. I think we have a right beautiful to a single properties of the properties

that the statute-book should welcome and protect item instead of obliging them to avoid the Commonwealth In 1641, our father a, just landed, proclaimed that Masses chuestes had open arms for all casile, all figures the three thr

which you represent. It is in the spirit of that status, it is following the great constitutional movement of 1780 that we salt your action on that petition to-day. We want you to go further than Vermont does—we wan you specifically to enact that not proved sealed, or it estably in this Commonwealth, by virtue of any process under the so-called Fugitive Slave act, shall be liberated to be considered to the commonwealth by virtue of any process under the so-called Fugitive Slave act, shall be liberated to the commonwealth of the commonwealth

stitutional in view of the United States Constitution in the first place, gentience, I chail step behind the United States Constitution. I remember that yon—Massuchuseller and sovereighty before the United States where the state of the Constitution of the Constituti

ment. We address you as the civil society of Massachies wests, planted by the children of the Maylfower and the steet, planted by the children of the Maylfower and the steet, planted by the children of the Maylfower and the Mayl

This grote of earth which you call Massachnestic san have but one supply on opporation in it. There may be a thousand lands in Massachnestic s; there may be a thousand lands in Massachnestic s; there may be a thousand lands in the second section of the second section section

If then civil government he scorporation according to exclusive, a created tangentiery with the interests and rights of every man residing on this soil, then follows the influencent principle of jurists, that these corporations are bound by the laws of God, which they have no right to violate; for God has given certain institutable rights to violate; for God has given certain institutable rights to the more considerable of the migroup of the control of the migroup of the control of

moral sense says "Aye" to 11, will come moder it; you are not obliged to." The majority of Massachusetts are not not obliged to." The majority of Massachusetts are not State. "We have violated your indifferable cold natural rights, and mean to; if you do not like it, go! "There is a law above this, which says, "All your provisions in this kind of corporation must be within the girdle of right!" I know no authority hat Thomas Paine—except the present Democratic party—that has denied it. In 1731, Thomas Paine published his "Rights of Man," in which he lays it down as a fundamental proposition than the present Democratic party—the published his "Rights of Man," in which he lays it down as a fundamental proposition than All other juriste have always laid down the principle that I author has no right to do, however large the majority.

that which a single priciple, I am going to deduce this Now, from that principle, I am going to deduce this Now, from that I this Commonwealth, be has combere, and chooses to reside bere. We have no right to say he shall not. Ged gave him the right to live and move, and he chooses him residence, wherever he pleases the contract of the residence, wherever he pleases that the residence, wherever he pleases the residence. You shall me to five up your right to self-defence. You shall him * Give up your right to self-defence. You shall not fall hack pon your natural pright as a human being we have instituted courts; we have ordained laws; we have set any institutions; we call upon you to arrended have a city that you was the protected according to our institutions." They have a right to say that; that the what critical coicity, as an ordinance of God, has a right to claim; but the correlative duty remains. We have no have claimed your right tree duty remains. We have no have claimed your right to the thin the produce of God, has a right to claim; but the correlation of the contract rights, as an individual, you fetter. This is the responsibility which civil acciety assumes by virtee of its

"The logical meritable, the fluid alrona. No man can violate that statute-book on any principle of morals I pat it statute-book on any principle of morals I pat it statute-book on any principle of morals I pat it statute-book on many principle of morals I pat it statute-book on the matter of the contract justifies. You say to the ingit we alsow temporarily within this Commonwealth, "I'nd down that pistol! Unit these arms to your side! We do not permit violence in our streets. If a man hinder to many the principle of the piston of the principle of the piston in the pisto

your civil society." You say, "We will hang you if you and the right to hang flows from the cluster that west civil society with its sovered guty, but it follows from this that the power which claims to hang is board to protect. The man whose hands you tris should be protect. The man whose hands you tris should be are hound to see that he soften no injustice from any other man, within or without your jurisdiction, so far at you have the physical force to prevent it. This noth right and function Geneva asserted and exercisely receiving the hander feformen within her walls, and for cents rise, with only a hand's hreadth of territory, protected them from the rage of three Singdoms. Messachusette them from the rage of three Singdoms.

If you say to me, in reply, "Our fathers swoe, in 178" that when we had died that mas had and one, we would surrender him," I say, there issues from the throne of lightine Fruth we set which was go you, legislators, to cold early a surrender of the set of the cold of th

come I have made it as evident as in occasion you this Comnities. It disposes at once of all constitutional objecions. Whatever you may tell me of your sovereignty, criticise it in that gains. You cannot get away from your responsibility of the contract of the conpose of the contract of the contract of the consistent to retain so much of that sovereignty as hinds the litten and every inhabitant of her soil to submission; and therefore there even upon her the barden of that priniple, that the is bound to protect the citizen. It does not be considered to the contract of the contrac

"If my strands or people of other nations, professing the true Christian religion, shall set to us from the transact or ownerson which proceedings on from thinks the set of the like nonemary and the proceedings of that power and provinces for shall give as.

Resp power within this prediction, whether chandled or create use, shall never true asset as a 20 stores, whether chandled or create use, shall never true asset as a 20 stores, whether chandled or create use, shall never true asset as a 20 stores, whether that is growned in middleton, while to our cognitions.

n, while laws on that statute book, to exect your State prices, and your gallows—It does not lie in any of your months. To state the state of the st

Any organization which undertakes to levy compulsory taxes, to define and punish ordrines, to forbid or limit the natural right of self-defence, and to take life, is government in the stricket and fallest sense—and may justly he held to all the responsibility that attackes to sovereignty under God's law.

No government has a right to violate the laws of jutice or of God.

Every innocent individual who will obey all just an necessary laws may choose his place of residence.

No government can rightfully drive such a one from its territory, or refuse to exert its whole power to protech him from injustice and convenience.

No body of men have any such exclusive title to a specific territory as anthorizes them to drive from it others willing to live in peace noder just laws. No plea of danger to their interests gives them a right to drive the hausest fugitive from their horders. The smallest and weakest States have notly met this obligation in most

The ingitive slave is such an individual—and onr State cannot rightfully plead any compact or agreement to surrender him, or allow him to be seized; since she has berself, by solemn act, recognized the eternal trnth that "all men are born free"—abowing that she sees the truth, and is therefore bound to obey it.

If any such parchment contract exists, it is void for immorality, and from incapacity of the contracting parties to make such a compact

But to come down lower. I leave that question, and ask, spropose you are noder the United States Constitution, in the Statute we said for constitutional noder the Constitution of 1877? Well, genellemen, I am perfectly ready to allow that these have been extreme theories of constitutional law, which make this claim of the petitional. I am perfectly willing to allow the constitutional law, which make the a moment to forget it will be considered to the constitutional law which shints out the possibility of the action weaks. No donkt of it, gentlemen. But theory is one thing; practice is another. Let ther read you an extract from a special which that sums Mr. Webster made in 1851 (at 2000 bprings). After he had stated, in a previous part Cayou by the constitution of constitution of the constitution

"To preserve that Union, we must observe, in good faith, the man beautiful profit of the state o

This, geutlemen, is the practical application of the doctrine of constitutional obligation, by the first himself. He lays down the principle that we are to obey the Conduction and the gays that the alare clauses is in the Constitutions as it is a superior of the contraction of the contraction of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the South to obey the Constitution, if the North has violated the allowing the North has violated the Constitution, is the South bound to keep it? Not a bit of it! If two parties make a compact, and one breaks it, the other is not bound by it. That is the practical doctrine other is not bound by it. That is the practical doctrine

I had one the honor of a conversation with John Quincy Adams on this very subject. I asked him if he ever intended to assist in sending back a fingitive. "Noy" is flowing," and year reconcile with the properties of the propertie

So Mr. Adams, in 1819, when Missori was about to be admitted (as reported in his life, by Mon. Josiah Quincy), declared that Congress, by their sanctino, or the Missori Constitution, by admitting that State Into Constitution of the United States in the Constitution of the United States in the Constitution of the United States "Therefore, nutil that portion of the citizens of Massachaste whose rights were voltated by the article in the Missori Compromize should be reintegrated in the fall missories of the Constitution of

upon the claim of his master."

This was the opinion of Mr. Adoms in 1815; and
This was the opinion of Mr. Adoms in 1815; and
the hands of the Committee) Mr. Adoms claimed that
the hands of the Committee) Mr. Adoms claimed that
the Missouri Compromise was a vipolation of a fundomental
provision of the Constitution on the part of the Scott,
and by that violation Massachusetts and the North stood
and by that violation Massachusetts and the North stood
to have been supported by the control of the Constitution
which they greated to any claim of the Constitution
which they are as saling nader very good captainship—John Quinny Adoms for captain, and Danis'
Webster for make. If you do not like our constitutional

not upon as.

"If were a member of the Legislature of one of these
States," said Mr. Adam—(why, gentlemen, we stand
hene, as the Sprittmialists would say, the medium of John
Quincy Adams)—" I would move for a declaratory act,
described the static in the Constitution of Missour,
pripring,
many and the static in the Constitution of Missour,
many and the state of the state of the Constitution
Massachments of their rights as gittens of the United
Massachments of their rights are gittens of the United
States within the State of Missouri, should stability, so
long the white citizen of Missouri should stability, as
aliens with the Commonwealth of Massachments, and
not entitled to claim or enjoy, within the same, any right
or privilege of a citizen of the United States."

or privilege of a citizen of the United States.

Thus, gentlemen, we put convertives note this ground. Thus, gentlemen, we put convertives note this ground according to very excellent constitution of an efforty, the controlled states, on the part of the Southern States, trees you from any moral obligation to the observance of that clauses. You will not contend, in 1866, that Mr. Veckster in 1865. It was not to the constitution of the United States, on the part of the Southern States, trees you from the register States and the constitution than we have to-day. I have only to recall to your minds Texas, Missouri, and the Frighties States thill itself, and the agents of this Commonwealth. Sicked out of South Carolina, and the table in the State Privan, for Massenhauests to send a citizen to that State to him, a case before the Supremo Court for the defines of one of her own colored semme—I have only to point you to these repeated acts of aggress ion to bring the case we are conceiled; gettingly within the control of the sense we are conceiled; gettingly within the control of the Supremo.

But I go further than this. I claim of yon, if yo plence, the statict, even if it he outside of the Gonstate tion; and I claim it to this wise: Bancroft says in his working of the property of the same than the sa

If you open the Federalize (No. 40), you will ase that Madison confesses that the Carvettion of 1787 had not streetly a rightful authority to frame a Constitution. North Carolina and Rodor I leaded, while they remained outside the new constitution, complained of this high-analed violation of the articles of Consideration, by the rotes of time States only, when it was expressly stiplated under the control of the result of the regulators of crew State." Still, Madison claims that the Convention was justified in making a new constitution when sent

politan' confederacy by the vote of nine States, if such a common was "calculated to accomplish the view and happen of America." After a while, Rhole Island and North of the States acquiseced. That Constitution which you unalgot and happing almost into a sucred emblem was a better of a 1267. It had no right to he, according to a best of the man who made it. It could yellow the states of the man who made it. It could yellow to be a legaciate of the man who made it. It could be a legaciate of the man who made it. It could be a legaciate of the man who made it. It could be a legaciate of the man who made it. It could be a legaciate of the man who made it. It could be a legaciate of the man who made it. It could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of the could be a legaciate of the state of

the nation's existence, that any act which the organized underly sencious, and the people acquises in, is the distribution of the short of the second of that strength and. The whole of our law grows out of that strength and the second of the second in the second interpretation is not a constitutional act that is clean. We claim principle in our health today. We want the State Masseshment to risk this statute, even if it is outside the second of t

m's poly in this." By what sight on the Benjalicanof the Semats it aide by side with the Semators of Texato-day—every one of them pledged to the principle that Texas has no right in this Union, that it was an illegal set that brought her in, and one-half of them pledged to this day to the decribe that we have no right to acquire territory? By the right and in virtue of the principle

Now, we claim that principle of you, toolay. Shall it he everlastingly and that "Dappoism does great things ligsgully, and Liberty does nothing according to law "I the not proceed to the property, in this light of Liberty, in this light of Liberty, in this life is the necessitational, to say to the propule the set of the Commonwealth demands; we will enach it, and more walk! "That is Jowren; that is what the heart of the Commonwealth demands; we will enach it, and more all the light of the propule of Massachaests will say "Ame I" whether the propose of Massachaests will say "Ame I" when the product of the propule of a graded struggle than the Swiss or Scotch here ever the product of the product of a graded struggle than the Swiss or Scotch here ever the product of the product

side the law." I do not know that. You passed; liquor bill some years ago; the Supreme Court set i saide. The Legislature, by one giant strice, enacted its fold stronger law, and the Supreme Court did not se I,aside—they leapt ahead of it. That decision does no cours from the law looks; it does not come from hetween court from the law looks; it does not come from hetween more settle, which has set the vance of the legal application of the leg

other (applanes).
Then, again gentlemen, I have another point to present, and it is this; 2 farer all, is there any such alove seen that the second of the s

Let us hope, in God's name, that it is so, Mr. Chairman and if it heso-mad I am told a large proportion of thos who occupy these seafs helive it is—enact your legal theories into statutes. If you come here heliveing, as we are told you do, that there is no shavery in the United States Constitution, then I tell you that the law we ask instead of being succentiational, is the surest and her constitutional law in the world, and it is your daily to exact it, since whiched men are perverting your noble men to the state of th

wote for this law! If there is an Aholitionist in your Legislature who say "I hate slavery; I will merer help execute the Fngitti Stave Act; I would cut off my right hand helve! I would not only a significant of the third of t

whey and actively aid in wrong-doing? These, gendlemen, are the grounds upon which I clair this law. I claim it, fart (without regard to the Coust thin I clair this law. I claim it, fart (without regard to the Coust thou of the United State) of the sowreignty of Massa chantals, actually, and the sowreignty of Massa chantals, actually, and the sowreignty of Massa chantals, and the sowreignty of the sowreig

Mr. Gliddings, speaking later, says:

"Without futher emarks. I repeat that oblo is now a party
o subsisting Union; to our people, therefore, belongs the precept
or of dicating the future policy of the State. They may, if the
boose, demand of our Legislature the passage of law, enable
time to agrees their views in regard to the property of cateri

ther political association with the issistance of slavery.

This is the extreme practical doctrine derived from a violation of the Constitution on the part of the Sonthern You know it is the Southern doctrine. The Southern States with Calborn's thebread of the Constitution on the part of the Sonthern States with Calborn's thebread of the Calborn's theory of the Calborn's theory of the Southern States with Calborn's theory of the Calborn's the Calborn's theory of the Calborn's theor

with Calmonn r the van, claim it as the basis of the Constitution, c.d. the part of any party moder it, babolves the rest. I can claim, therefore, that they, at cast, have no right and are not competent to object to our legislation on the part of Massachaptetts which does not regard the Constitution of 1787. Submit this project of a law, if you please, to the

copie. If you do not wish to enact the law distinctly onceives, canct it conditionally; put it to the people of assachasetts, and say, if you please, that unless it secure two-thirds vote, it shall not become a statute. You move that the people of the Commonwealth will ruch to te ballo-box, nine out of ten, if you will give them the law of the common that the people of the Commonwealth will ruch to the ballo-box, nine out of ten, if you will give them the law of the common that the people of the Commonwealth will give them the

Then, again, we ask you to make your has more decire, even, than that of Vermour), to specify the danger, and hastroot the Suprome bench to issue its holorous crystal and act area may process under the so-called Furitive Slave act. We ask you to do it now. In Albany today, gottenen, the petitioners who such that very petition to the Suprice State offered to send before them two eminent to the suprice State offered to send before them two eminent of the Committee of the too do not be supriced to the suprice State offered to send before them two eminents of the committee of the too do not be supriced to the suprice State offered to send before them to supperment the suprice of the supriced for the supriced for personnel that suprice the suprice of the supriced for personnel that suprice the suprice of the supriced for personnel that suprice the suprice of the supriced for personnel that suprice the suprice of the suprice of

ready to report.

Now, gentlemen, we ask you to let Massachusetts ta
her proper place in the van of this movement; and i
may allude to the political constitution of the Legislatu
I claim it of you, as sitting here under the seed of

I doing to 7 yee, Bestiew constitution of the Legislature, I doing to 7 yee, Bestiew constitution for under the profession and avowed that you experience and the state of the

I do not know, gentlemen, that I have anything further to say that is essential on this topic. I will place what seems to be a certified copy of the law of Vermont, and these extracts from Mr. Webster and Mr. Adams, which I have quoted, hefore the Committee.

gent a jery trial, that you will hodge the cition with noch assignment hat none that a real figitive can ever be delivered up. That is not the Massachusett we want, and not the Massachusett we have a right to claim. If the South bas violated the Constitution repectedly, palpaparation of the Constitution of the Constitution of the propose—to get power in the government, to compose to get power in the government, the compose ber system, to control the nation—we claim of you that you should carecise the privilege which that violation has given you. We claim of you that you should give a significant of the control that the control of the State that we not you want to the control of the control of

lass given you. We claim of you that you should give an Assachusetts worthy of its ancient name. Give us we as Assachusetts worthy of its ancient name. Give us century, in the midst of a scaled Child, in the instead of the control of the Control

Can the mage of God he owned and sold? What is question for a Urstian republic to try! Decree that no Court sitting in Massedmentis shall ever entertain the operation whether a human hedge and he property. He is a man, therefore he is free. Provide not only that no Court which you set up shall catterian that question, but that no Court whiting on your soil shall insult Heaven by the court whether the state of the court whether th

Earn for our Commonwealth a nohler fame. Let history tell that on our soil to say, "I am a man," unlocked every chain and shrivelled unloby sparchments to ashes, while over the emancinated head flashed the mailed arm of the Commonwealth with its protecting legend, "Sur LIBERTATE QUERYM."

Selections.

MPORTANI CHURCH TRIAL IN VIRGINIA.

TWO MEMBERS EXCLUDED FOR BELLING A NEGRO.

A wax in page use "representations of the Methodist's, Charled New York of the Methodist's, Charled New York of the Methodist's, Charled New York of the Methodist New York of the New Yor

less reliable resources;

Mr. Z. Shickles, of Prantytowa, who was engaged in
haying negroes at that time for the Southern market
knowing that Villis Retort, and olg entitlean birnig near
Koottwille, and a worthy member of the Church there,
and a very likely young negro main, called on Galeh
and a very likely young negro main, called on Galeh
of the Church, to add him in procerning said negro of Mr. Retor,
his master. Mr. Shrope finally, after consulting with his
father, who is also a classleader of one of the classes at
Knottwille, agreed to aid Mr. Shields, and was to receive
\$25 if snecessin! Various representations, it is said,
were then made to Mr. Retory, which induced him to sell

Mr. Beeter, whose conseience was likely somewith roubled about the natter, and whose sympathies were evidently aroused, refused to surrender the negro to Mr. Shields at his bosue, but appointed a spot on his farr where he would, on a certain day, send the negro to workers Mr. Shields and his after outly meeter of the send of the

The entire religious community in and around Knottsville are weld side "Metholits—and more than two hardred members belong to the four classes there. No facilities are supported to the four classes there. No facilities are supported to the boy and insignation at the conduct of Rector and Strieger became general. The neighbors determined to have the boy bock, and for this purpose agreed to raise a sum equal to now hundred olds are more than Mr. Skelds gave to the one hundred olds are more than Mr. Skelds gave to the who dedined accepting it, stating his own segrees and around, and any only any other states of the support of any of the support of the support of the support of the who dedined accepting it, stating his own segrees and

be highest price at public auction. Join Levelle then preferred charges against Willi-Gestor, and Caleb Stroper, and cited them before the Church for trial. Rev. Thos. Trainer, who has the over light of the Circuit, received the charges and appoints committee and act the time for the trial. The name of the committee were John Haymond, Jumes Haymond, Linggett, — Boyd, and another member, whose

H. Claggett, —— Boyd, and another member, whos name we have forgotten. The general Rule of the Discipline, under which the were tried reads, as follows: a principal and the other as an accessory, and accordingly

are there. Does the Bull cover the friends of the accuse the cover the friends of the country of the Role? The rule, we learn, was adopted in 1788 of the Role? The rule, we learn, was adopted in 1788 of the Role? The rule, we learn, was adopted in 1788 of the Role? The rule, we learn, was adopted in 1788 of the Role of the Role

Again, it is argued, by the friends of the Church, that the contraction placed upon the Role by the Committee is a strict accordance with the procinc of the Church in a right to make the contraction placed upon the Church in a right to make the contraction of the Church in the contraction of the Church in the

In statery.

We give the ahove as the facts of this case and the expressions of public sentiment, so far as we have been informed. We have been very careful not to state outling which we think should not appear; hat as the case will most likely go up to annual Conference, we feel if or the properties we make the force our readers in as comprehensive and the force of the conference of the

We are a member of this Church ourself, and, therefore we nek to be excused from giving our own comments a his time. We love our Church, we love her communion and we earnestly desire her prosperity. Amen.

we have done injustice to any parties, they will be welome to the columns of our paper to make themselves ight.

ETIREMENT OF JOSHUA R. GIDDING. FROM CONGRESS.

REMINISCENCES OF THIS VETERAN'S REPRESENTATIVE CAREER.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MASHIMOTON, Feb. 21, 1859.

GREAT changes will take place in the next HomeRepresentatives. Some members of the present Congrewill retire wholly from public life at the close of this er
sion. Others may refuper upon the seem. A fer
who led in the memorable confined and the last session
have heen called to other thates, of the last session.

nave need nog in congress, and here and there one he played a complexon part in slirin. We may instance triddings, Stephens, Quitman, Compbell, Orr, Clingman At the head of the list stands the year-palle membe from Ohio. Mr. Giddings is a historic character. He has sat twenty years in the House, he is the connecting, the sat when the head of the connecting the sate of the sat

like ketween the large hody of able and faithful representatives who now hear up the Republican standard and the small band who aroused and maintained the sum principles when he entered the hall.

Thus our friend has outlied nearly a whole generation of public men. It would be a lesson for those who now "fret their brief hour" in the marble nile on the hill

of panis men. It would be a lesson for those who now "fret their brilf would be a lesson for those who now "fret their brild hour" in the marble pile on the hill youder to run their eyes over the journals of the two thouses and sean he list of members for the last twenty years, and see how large as proportion have nuterly perished from human recollection, leaving not the slightest trace of their greatness or their littleness behind. Dae of Mr. Giddingek final acts in Congress was to

One of Mr. 434dinesé first acts in Congress was to voto, with all the Wilag, or Echert Mr. T. Henter for the Mr. 2000 and Wise voting with Cikilings for Henter Mr. 2000 and Wise voting with Cikilings for Henter and Wise oppose his, of Coverne of Wrightia. Hunter and Wise oppose his, of the Cikilings and Botts dwell in the same political hensiphere, while Hunter and Giddings are as wide as the poles samuler. The complications which the negre question has infased into American politics are more mazy than the wildest measure of Strasse.

test about the Right of Petition. He followed the lead of Adams in his championship of this right. He shared with bim in the perils of the fight, and the glories of the trinuph. He hore a distinguished purt in the subsequent conflicts over the Annexation of "Cana, the Oregon Join-Occupation and the Wilmot Proviso."

the constry recollects the agitation which aprume froe the enfranchisement of the negroes of the brig Grood by the British authorities in Bermada, when driven list of the property of the pro

and the accordance was that have passed since this control to the Home of Bepresentatives one shirter was the same accordance to the Home of Bepresentatives one shirter was the premise the discussion of slavery within its walls. Mon Mitor Botte is older and wiser now than he wa hen. And Mr. Giddings has sat in the Hall till, so a hen. And Mr. Giddings has sat in the Hall till, so it was the many discussion of the Hall till, so it was the many discussion of the Hall till, so it was the heart of the Hall till, so it was the heart of the Hall till, so it was the heart of the Hall till, so it was the heart of the Hall till, so it was the heart of the Hall till, so it was the heart of the Hall till, so it was the heart of the Hall till till till the heart of the Hall till till the heart of the heart of the Hall till till the heart of the

On the death of Adams, his anti-sixvery mantle from the shoulders of Gildliges. His comes during the other over the Compression Sussessive Compression Sussessive Compression Sussessive Compression Sussessive Compression Sussessive Compression of the Sinseni compact down to the rowning infamy of the Ecompton swindle, would have also the appreciation of the great man whose fissus in the compression of the great man whose fissus in the compression of the great compact down to the compression of the compact down to the compact down to the competence of the compression of the compr

The salawart form of Gliddings, undent with the weigit years, his towering head crowse with flowing with closing with flowing with closing with Growing with closing with the same property of the sam

Mr. Giddings will spend his re-ing a work that shall depict the hefore his eyes, and in so many leading part, during his "Twenty of Representatives." He canno

111-31 pern Standard.

DEFER IN PHILADELISIA.—We learn that the Cheever is to lecure on Slavery in Concert Hall, this, next Tenedy evening. Tickets, price 25 sale as the Anti-Slavery Othor. We presume will give his Philadelphia andiscen one of the secourses now in course of cliviery here. Our re should see to that he has a full house.

and a wise young man to one of the mode, who multiplate exceedingly diverse ideas as to what is truth, will agree to describe that the truth is great, and it will great in the statement that "Truth is great, and it will great in the statement that "Truth is great, and it will great in the statement that "Truth is great, and it will great in the statement that "Truth is great, and it will great in the statement that "Truth is great, and it will great in the statement of the property of the state of the property of the state of the day of a thomsond years, and men see it only by theeper faith. The sower of such truth as is not truins or truth-too, of truth which is not apprehended as such by the cong to the word), the state of Lose of the words, the near is to the state of every other ago of the words), the near is to the state of every other ago of the words, the near is to the state of every other ago of the words, the near is to the state of every other ago of the words, the near is to the state of every other ago of the words, the near is to the state of every other ago of the words, the near is to the state of every other ago of the words, the near is to the state of every other ago of the words, the near is to the state of every other ago of the words, the near is to the state of every other ago of the words, the near is to the state of every other ago of the words, the near is to the state of every other ago of the words, the near is to the state of every other ago of the words, the near is to the state of every other ago of the words, the truth and the state of the t

tradeliphia, next Theody evening. Tickets, price 25
ts, for sale at the AntiSlavery Onc. We presume
Doctor will give his Poliadelphia assisted price 25
ts, for sale at the AntiSlavery Onc. We presume
Doctor will give his Poliadelphia assisted price 25
ts, for sale at the AntiSlavery Onc. We presume
Doctor will give his Poliadelphia assisted price 25
ts of discourses now in course of a storey pare. Our
dust there should see to it that he has a full house.

WHON IS STREAGTH.

Lack Young man in one of the measuncieal hooks
righter; and people in our own time, who cutefaint
stingly diverse ideas as to what is truth, will agree
is attainent that "Truth is greated, and it will gree
is attainent that "Truth is greated, and it will gree
is victory of truth flus foretold and taken for granted
b, however, a present victory. It requires time see
i long time, for no the

sefulness will be, us they not of vitally important weak to week is a stand-ving expediency which well as in the world, see all when the world, well as in the world, or all when the world will be a standard or in the world will be a standard or in the world will be a standard with a standard will be a standard will

NO MORE SLAVE-HUNTING IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

fines due process of law to be the usual process in force by the laws of this State and provides for a

\$5,000, and imprison ote, from an African een a slave or not, from alify any person from

A FALSE REPORT OOR

Our Mashington Correspondence,

ANOTHER DONATION.

a following note was not intended for the less, we give it to our readers, for in the hope that it may induce others's example. Mr. Ketchum, though a shool Pensident

Summary.

Jens Festival.—One of the being asked why be had select.

"for his noem, synkined asked."

- THE INVING FLOWER.
 The discount from the discount for the discount from the discount

 - so sunheam ere should warm them, t now fiames through me so bright does that the hard face soften at now exiles me to the night? already from the distance, ward them thou dost turn thine eye ward when thou dost furn thine eye thy, with such chill disclading, gh'et then at me from the sky?
- why, with such chill dischaling, raggive the as are from the sky. 7 oo is me, that the I trusted, isseed itso believe by the yray, into thine eye I grassed, into thine eye I grassed, into thine eye I grassed, in the property of the proper

- hou hast given in the past;
 or all the fresh morning breezes,
 hat I bent to summer through;
 the butterflies' gay motion,
 at around me dancing flew;
 the eyes my heauty freshened,
 arts my fragramoe made more gay;
 anuty and of fragramoe forma'd'st the
 —I give Thee thauks to-day.
- ne grace, though so very humble, I thy world, in thy great love, he fields thou lett'st me hlossom, at the stars in plains above, one breath let me inspire, and it shall not be a sigh; look on the fair world round me, ne up to the heavens op high!
- the up to the heavens on high I lame-heart of the world, eternal, preceive my falling light! aven, ayan thy tent of aznre, line, all withered, shink in night. I, O Spring-time, to thy sighes; forning-freeze, hall to thy sighs; thout car I is nik to simmer, opeless ere again to rise."

THE FLOWER-PATH, AND WHERE IT ENDED.

ENDED.

ENDED.

ENDED.

ENDED.

EVE To Standard.

EXILTY was my brother's wife; and so we were sisters.

My brother Classe, who often went to the West Indies,

state at her mother's house in Barbadoes, and immestaly fell in love with her. We first knew of it by his

ething home that "he had net the sweetest face and the

doest beart in all the world." His stay in the island,

bediness, was to have been four days; a period which

macaptetedly lengthened to five weeks. After he

proced that his next trip to the tropics would not be a

proced to New York, as he had borroo, not a little early

sed when he said to me, on the very day of his arrival,

in a very confloadriad manner,

Sno, I am going back in three weeks!"

What? "I caclaimed.

Yes," said he; "and yon shall pre
with procedure of the procedure of the

only, see I we begin our mapphiess with these, po-signs I" moment afterward, or reaching the gate, she looked do his face and replied.

Serbang our happiness is to be abort; for, look I we ager tread on flowers."

semiled at the quaintness of her conocit, and, inlock-or arm from his, took her by the hand, and led her the old lane to the old hones.

while the did hanc to the old hones, and the sended and anhood begun. But notwithstading her beauty, her attractiveness was in her mind and heart, and not reflaces and Charles was now seven of by the door.

s than a fortnight we ask than a fortnight we said to her, and to her, add to her, add to her, all the said to me, she added, a good eleter to be the a good eleter to be the a good eleter to be the a struly like a si-ter as if I been of my own blood and kindred.

I been of my own blood and kindred.

In January, she was taken enddenly III—her remaining from a slight exposure. She had been remaining from a slight exposure. She had been remaining from a slight exposure. She had been remembered to hap flowers to fill a flavorie prorelast. I accompanied her. The weather was damp an and on our way we were overtaken by a slight faww, which, before we returned, changed into rain as we want to be the state of the said of the

- "Yes," be replied, turning his ope away fi werp dangerously."
 "But is she lying very low?" I naked, pres questions in quick smoothens.
 "At the lowest "he returned.
 "What! 'Jying 'P! contained—my own words a creeping chill through my frame as I spoke.
 "Not at this monont," said he; "but she mi tink away."
 This annoncement was so sudden, and seeme of depirit, that I shall never forget how I wept a bied!
 "But she did not seem to be sinking," I at le marked.

across it. The touch of his hand wakened her, and sisspoke again.

I am growing weaker and weaker," she said, immediately adding, in a tone less audible, "yet stronger and
stronger."

As I had not yet spoken to her, I asked,
"How does doubt seem to you?"

"Notas doubt, but as life," said she, cagerly; "there
is no doubt." Thoe, saiking her voice almost into a
whisper, as if communing with herself, rather than spealing to us, we heard her say,
"I know that my Redeemer liveth!"
After a brief slence, her husband inquired if she was
without pain, when she suddenly thrilled us with the
scelamation,
"There I—there I—look there!"
"I be you see?" . . . They are there!"
"They are beckoning to mo," she said, closing her
yes, and smiling as I she had een a vision of angels.
"D you have me?" saided (laring, bending over her.)

"The stage of the profession of the stage of

of the Causes and Consequences War. By Judge Jay, of the Mexican War. By Loring M Anecdotes of American Slavery.

eley, I. Hopper. By L. Maria Child, uranit of Freedom.

n, August 1, 1854, tate Honse, ments, ity. By Jona. Wall

Philadelphia Advertisements